

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 915.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

IN THE CASE OF  
JOHN EDWARDS SEN.  
Late of Bourbon county,  
A Bankrupt.

A MEETING of the creditors will be held at the commissioners' office, in Lexington, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of authorizing the assignees to institute such suits in law or equity, from time to time, as may be necessary. Also to agree to submit to reference or compromise, any dispute or difference, on account of, or by reason or means of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, relating to such bankrupt or to his estate or effects; and also to authorize the assignees to dispose of the lands and effects of said bankrupt, on such credit and for such security, as the creditors think proper to direct.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN EDWARDS SEN. late of Bourbon county, a Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are desired forthwith to pay or deliver the same to Buckner Baldwin Smith, of Washington—Wm. Coleman, Cynthia—Wm. Macbean, or to Geo. Poyser, of Lexington. Suits will be immediately brought against those who do not comply with the above.

B. B. Smith,  
Wm. Coleman, } Assignees.  
W. Macbean,

### NOTICE.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale, LYING on Big Sandy, beginning at the mouth and extending up for quantity; being part of a military survey, granted in '54 and patented in 1772. Will be laid off in lots to suit the purchasers; and may be paid in Cash, Negroes, good young Horses or Bonds on good men, payable in a short time. Any person purchasing more than one hundred acres, may expect a short credit for part. The tract of land is of superior quality as to soil, timber, range, and an excellent fertility. Also the main road from Kentucky to Greenbrier in Virginia, leads through the said tract. An indisputable title will be made by the subscriber, now living on the premises. GEORGE SHORTRIDGE.

March 2d, 1804.  
N. B. There are several small farms on the land in good repair.

### LOST

ON my road from Madison, the 5th day of this inst. a RED MORROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing papers of importance to the owner; but of no value to any other person. Among those papers, there are several sermons in manuscript, receipts, &c. &c. As there is no money lost, it is hoped the book will be returned to the owner, or left at the Rev. Adam Rankin's, Lexington, Kentucky. I am willing to pay charges that may accrue upon finding and returning the property.

WM. HAMILTON RAINEY.  
March the 13th, 1804. f3s2t

### FOR SALE

The three story BRICK HOUSE, ON Main street Lexington, nearly opposite Mr. Benjamin Stout's, at present occupied by Mr. Edwards. The property will be sold very low for cash. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Georgetown.

T. W. HAWKINS.  
March 15, 1804. 4w.

ON Thursday, the 12th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be hired at my house, on the Winchester road;

Two valuable NEGRO MEN; And will be sold  
Several good BROOD MARES, Of good blood, and in foal by Speculator, with a number of other things too tedious to mention. Credit until the first day of January next, will be given. Good security required. Any of the above things will be sold at private sale. WILLIAM N. LANE.  
Clarke county, 12th March, 1804. 4t

### TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the first day of next may county, to be held for Henderson county, we shall motion said court to establish a town and appoint trustees for the same, a recital to said of Assembly in said case made and provided, on our land in said county, on the Ohio river, about a mile and a half below the mouth of Highland creek, and about four miles above the mouth of Wabash river.

John Gray,  
Willis Morgan.  
att 3m

THOSE Gentlemen who subscribed with Dr. Brown, for Select British Classics, Barrow's Travels into the interior of Africa, and Denon's Travels in Egypt, during the campaigns of gen. Bonaparte, are requested to call at this office and get their copies.

600 Dollars for 5!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME

A LOTTERY

To build a house for the Kentucky Medical Society, in the town of Lexington.

FIRST CLASS.

Prizes	of Doll.	is Doll.
1	600	last drawn ticket, 600
2	250	500
4	100	400
10	50	500
20	20	400
40	10	400
200	6	1200

277 Prizes. Dollars 4000  
523 Blanks.

800 Tickets at 5 Dollars is Doll. 4000

THE laudable object of this Lottery—the valuable Prizes offered (there not being two blanks and a half to a Prize) are considerations which excite a well grounded hope in the managers, that the sale of the tickets will be rapid. The drawing will commence on the first Monday in May next, and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the Prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Society. For the satisfaction of the purchasers, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given a bond for the due payment of the prizes that may be drawn. Tickets to be had of the managers.

John Pope,  
Thos. Wallace,  
Geo. Trotter, jun.  
Danl. Bradford,  
Jos. Fishback,  
Andrew McCalla,  
Thos. Bodley,

CHEAP GOODS.

Macoun & Tilford,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANDIZE, of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS, of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS, made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.  
Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.  
Lexington, June 25, 1803. \*3st

THE partnership of Trotter and Scott, was on the 14th ult. dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by either bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to George Trotter sen. who will settle all the business of said firm—those who will not avail themselves of this notice, will compel us to the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect to persons.

GEO. TROTTER sen.  
ALEX. SCOTT.  
Lex. 26th Dec. 1803,

John Jordan Jun.

Has a large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell low for

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-PEIRE, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.  
Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

JOHN A. SEITZ & CO.

HAVE on hand a large and handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

which they will sell unusually low for Cash, Hemp, Tobacco, Whiskey, Country Linen, Salt-Peire, & Bees Wax.

Lexington, March 13th, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilson of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1803, to make leases of two tracts of land, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river; the one containing, by survey dated the 31st day of August, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by survey dated the 21st of the same month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, without they are authorized by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803.

FOR SALE,

As a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2 entered by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1533 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilton's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804. tf.

### CHEAP GOODS.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER, HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store on Main street, Lexington, An extensive assortment of MERCHANDISE, Of the latest importations from Europe, and the East and West Indies—

CONSISTING OF  
Dry Goods,  
Hard-Ware,  
Groceries,  
China,  
Queen's, and } Wares.  
Tin

All of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and will be sold either by wholesale or retail for Cash accordingly.

Amongst which are the following articles—  
Fine and Coarse Cloths,  
Coatings,  
Flannels,  
Rofe, 2 1-2 point, and striped Blankets,  
Cassimeres,  
Fancy Cord,  
Irish Linens,  
Chintzes,  
Calicoes,  
India Mullins,  
British Plain Jaconett, Tambored,  
Lappett, Book & Cambric do.

Scarlet Cloaks,  
Turkey Cotton,  
Cotton and Wool Cards,  
Saddlery,  
Iron,  
Anvils,  
Vices,  
Steel,  
Cut and Hammered Nails assorted  
Hyfon,  
Young Hyfon,  
Souchong, and } Teas, fresh & of  
Green } the best quality.  
Coffee and Chocolate,  
Loaf and Brown Sugar,  
Indigo, of a superior quality,  
8 by 10 Window Glafs,  
Queen's and Glafs Ware, assorted by the crate.

N. B. One of the subscribers intending to start for Philadelphia, in a few days, request those who are indebted to them to make immediate payment.

S. & G. T.

2d Jan. 1804.

To Lease,  
A VALUABLE FARM, LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.  
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

A Great Bargain,

May be had in that valuable and handsome SEAT OF LAND,

WHEREON I now live, in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing 450 or 460 acres, well improved, and generally thought to be as handsome a place as any in the county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long, by 22 wide, finished in a neat, plain manner.—A very fine

GRIST MILL, with two pair of Stones, one of which are French Burrs: the mills and dam were all built anew about nine months ago, and are generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state: the dam, and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There are about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grass lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable.—The terms are, four pounds per acre, cash, or five pounds per acre, half the money paid down, the other half twelve months credit, the land being made subject to the payment. I will sell the whole together, or the mills and 50 or 100 acres with them, or otherwise divide, as may suit best. For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, any person may be informed, and shown likewise.

John Rogers,

January 26, 1804.

TO SELL OR RENT,  
A HOUSE with a good Cellar and Kitchen, several small Buildings, and a Garden Lot, very convenient for a small family—Apply to P. D. Robert, on the premises, High street, opposite Short Cross street.

RAGS.  
Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington. 1am

### Money Wanted.

THE subscriber intending to set out for Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the first of next month, most earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and pay their respective balances. He has on hand a variety of

Merchandise,

to be sold unusually CHEAP for CASH, or such articles of Country Produce, or Manufacture, as may from time to time suit him.

LINSEED OIL,  
For sale by the barrel or smaller quantity.  
William West.  
Lexington, 13th March, 1804.

I WILL SELL  
A NEGRO GIRL,

ABOUT 17 or 18 years of age; she is an exceeding good house servant, and fold only for want of employment. I have lent a number of BOOKS, to persons whose names I have forgotten, particularly "Free thought upon Pope's" and the "Jew's Letters," the holders of them will be so good as to return them to the subscriber.

Peter January.

Lexington, March 12th, 1804. 3t

MILITARY LANDS.

For Sale, 25  
TWO valuable tracts of MILITARY LAND, situate on the river Ohio (State of Ohio) about 25 miles below Limestone, including the mouth of Bear creek, and extending up the river 1519 perches to the mouth of Maple creek. One of these tracts containing 1400 acres, was granted to Gen. John Nevill; the other containing 4222 acres, granted to Gen. Daniel Morgan. A large proportion of each of these tracts, is river bottom of the first quality, on which are several improvements; the balance excellent upland well watered and timbered. The lines of survey will be shown by Jonathan Taylor, or Peter Demofs, who live on the lands.

I will sell on a long credit, on the interest being paid annually—For further information enquire of James Morrison, in Lexington, Kentucky, who is in possession of a draught descriptive of the surveys, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Oct. 8, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL continue business in the house lately occupied by Trotter & Scott—He has just received, and now opening a large, very general and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, of the latest importations from Europe, suitable for the present and approaching season; a considerable part of which being purchased with cash, enables him to sell upon unusual low terms, but no credit can be given whatever.

GEO. TROTTER sen.

Lex. 26th Dec. 1803.

ULYSSES,

I WARRANT to be as high a bred horse as any in the state, and has as much, or probably more Arabian blood in him. He will stand, at my stable, the ensuing season, to cover mares at 3 dollars the single leap—6 dollars the season—or 10 dollars to insure a foal. I will receive in payment, merchantable flour, whiskey, hemp, linen, pork, or corn, delivered at my house, at the Lexington cash prices, if paid before the 25th Dec. next—o 5 dollars in cash, for the season, and the same proportion for the single leap, or insurance, if paid before the 1st of August next, when the season will end.

ULYSSES has already stood three seasons at my stable—his colts are allowed to show as well as those of any other horse in the state. Any person may see his pedigree on application to me.

Will. Allen.

March 11, 1804.

Notice is hereby given,  
THAT pursuant to an act of the Kentucky Legislature, the commissioners who were appointed by the Governor for the purpose of perpetuating testimony concerning the records and papers which were destroyed in the late office of this county, the said commissioners will continue to meet at the court house of said county, for the said purpose, on the first Monday in every month until the first day of July next, at which time their office as commissioners expire.

By order of said Commissioners.

LEVI TODD, Clerk  
March 12th, 1804.



For the Kentucky Gazette.  
**HIBERNIAN VISITOR.**

**LETTER VII.**

MY DEAR SIR,

AFTER examining the state of literature among you, I direct my enquiries to the judicial establishments of your state. Having myself been brought up under a monarchical government, and having heard that the courts were often the instruments of power in all such governments, I have enjoyed moments of happiness at the thought, that I had it in my power, while in a land of political freedom, to examine into the proceedings of courts not dependent upon the government, but on the people for their support; that I might compare them with those of my native and oppressed country, and thus from experience learn the essential difference between governments. But this like many of the other boasted advantages of republics, shrinks from the touch. And in reality there is not so much difference between governments as the friends of either would have us to believe. All speculation aside, that government is best which most pleases its subjects. But, my friend, do not here mistake me. I am far from believing that the organization of the different departments of the government is immaterial, and that all kinds equally conduce to the happiness of the people. On the contrary, I most heartily accord with that opinion of Montesquieu, that there are functions dangerous when united in the hands of one person; but when distinctly exercised produce the happiest effects. The people of your state attempted such a division when they constituted the government, and in this division, the Judiciary is the most important member. It is the organ of justice through which law and right are poured forth upon the people.

Upon enquiry, I found that your system of jurisprudence was nearly like that of Great Britain, and varied from it only in local matters: A system consisting of the common law, or those immemorial usages and customs, now only to be known by consulting the records and decisions of courts for several centuries past, and of those statutes and judicial explications of them, which have been compiling since the reign of Richard II. It seemed, therefore, to be an indispensable qualification in your judges, that they should be men of the first professional rank and talents. But among all classes of people, from the farmer up to the learned doctor, I heard complaints and murmurs against the decisions of courts.

Ever anxious to be informed of what conducted or added to the happiness of man, I attended your courts, from the county court to the supreme court of errors and appeals. Every where I found crowds of anxious people, some interested in the event of causes to be tried; but mostly drawn together from a spirit of enquiry or curiosity, than on account of business or suits of their own; and always carrying with them their noisy, democratic notions of independence. Court-houses ever exhibited an unfavorable example of republican order. Judges sitting as silent spectators, attorneys wrangling and disputing among themselves within the bar, parties often clamorous, witnesses pertinacious and contemptuous, and what may be called the people, some sober and others drunk—laughing, talking, sometimes shouting, and not unfrequently brawling and fighting in the presence of courts—composed motley groups truly novel and burlesque to a man acquainted with the order of European courts. With us, every one in the court-house observes a profound and respectful silence, and none dare to intrude their noise upon the deliberations of the judges. But here confusion and tumult among the people seemed to be the order of the day. I enquired if there was no law to restrain such disorder and repress such licentiousness? I was told there was; that courts have power to fine and imprison for all contempts and disturbances of order; and such is the proclamation of the sheriff every morning when he opens court. "And why is not this law executed?" "The fault is in the judges," was the universal reply.

In republics, all men are held to be equal, and with you it is a rule that there is no distinction, except as a consequence of public service. But talents will always command respect; and when united with a public office, must inevitably give a superior rank in any society or government. Upon a nearer view of the subject, it is not very difficult, even for a stranger, to discover the true cause of these complaints against judges. In the county court, which is composed of the justices of the peace for the several counties, you have in commission, men, not generally selected from the most respectable and best informed citizens, as with us. Many of them are very ignorant, some of them are not respected in their neighborhood, and others whose moral character will not bear scrutiny or investigation. There seems to have been a carelessness in the selection of these men almost unpardonable. They are filed justices of the peace; an important office in all countries, but more especially in this, where their jurisdiction is so extensive.

Note by the Editor of the Letters.

No person who is in the habit of visiting our courts of justice, but will be struck with the accuracy of this description. Our courts certainly do present among the worst examples of republican "order and decorum," and this is seen and lamented by all who reflect on the subject. What cry is more frequent in our court houses than that of "Silence! Silence!" from the sheriff? "Silence! Silence!" from the court? And what attempts are made to secure it? Courts may order "til doomsday"—Unless their orders are enforced by penal functions, who will regard them? Does any conduct exhibit a greater evidence of imbecility, either of authority or intellect, than this? And what is more injurious to the progress of business, or to the proper and correct understanding of a cause? When the attention of the court is divided by business and noise, how can the mind collect its energies and centre them in a particular point? And how can business be conducted with energy and dispatch?

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford,

THE citizens of Kentucky, perhaps, feel themselves under many obligations to the Hibernian Visitor, for his very liberal remarks on their character and condition, and the interest he seems to take in their reputation, prosperity and happiness. They have a right, however, to demand of him that his representations be correct. How far this has been the case in his several first numbers, let the public judge; but with respect to the university, some of his observations are founded on ignorance of the state of the institution, or on wilful and gross misrepresentation, of which it is necessary that the public be informed. After struggling with many difficulties and discouragements, the university is now in as prosperous a condition as can reasonably be expected. If on some former occasions the board has been divided by opposite opinions, and urged different measures with some degree of warmth and intemperance, yet their integrity never was questioned. Harmony and unanimity are restored, and those differences might have been forgotten, but for the benevolent effusions of the Hibernian. In the university, the number of students is generally near about fifty, who resort to this place from various parts of the western country, from Chillicothe to Nashville. The Greek and Latin languages are taught in a way that would not disgrace any seminary in America, and, perhaps, I might presume to say even in Hibernia. It is true that the students do not generally take a complete course of classical learning; but this is not to be ascribed to any defect in the mode of teaching. If the Hibernian will take the trouble to enquire, he will find the reason to be this:—The dead languages, as forming part of a liberal education, have, for several years past, been decried by some very popular characters in America; they have been and still are decried by a few of the most influential men in Kentucky, and the laws of the institution allow the students to learn or to omit whatever parts of a liberal course they or their parents please. I know the laws granting this choice, have been often reproached as defeating the attainment of a complete education; but the objection I think loses its weight, when we recollect that many parents do not possess the means necessary to carry their sons through the full routine of academic studies, however favourable their dispositions might be.

The scientific departments throughout are conducted on a plan the most approved, both in Europe and America. The best authors read with care—lectures delivered on the most abstruse subjects—occasional exercises in reading, speaking, composition, &c. Let a class spend as much time here as is usually spent at Harvard, William and Mary, Princeton or Carlisle, and I would risk my character on their examinations evidencing equal acquirements (sufficient allowances being made for the deficiency of our philosophic apparatus.) If we do not avail ourselves of the illuminating doctrines of Condorcet, and the writers of the Godwinian school, yet we hope to meet with indulgence so long as we are brought acquainted with Newton, Locke, Reid, Beattie, Stewart, Paley, Blair, Vattel, &c. &c. by the assiduity of the professors.

Whether the Visitor is ignorant of the state of the university, or actuated by a premeditated design to injure the institution, he cannot be defended against the charge of being its enemy. The trustees, professors, every thing absurd, every thing wrong, in the Hibernian's opinion, except indeed the law and medical departments, to the second of which he has given ample credit. Here, perhaps, he recognizes those lectures examinations, &c. &c. the want of which he so much deprecates in the scientific department. The editor of the letters should inform himself of the true state of the university, and give his enlightened Hibernian friend and correspondent an opportunity of retracting and correcting his misrepresentations. How far the public mind may be influenced or misled by them, I cannot foresee. Little I think is to be apprehended from a man who acknowledges his information of the university derived from the casual hearsay of strangers.

A Disinterested Observer.

From the Aurora.

TO THE EDITOR.

As the good sense of the people in their elections have put the affairs of the union in a prosperous condition at

home and abroad, there is nothing immediately important for the subject of a letter, I therefore send you a piece on another subject.

THOMAS PAINE,

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

IN casting my eye over England and America, and comparing them together, the difference is very striking. The two countries were created by the same power and peopled from the same stock, what then has caused the difference? Have those who emigrated to America improved, or those who they left behind degenerated? There are as many degrees of difference in the political morality of the two people, as there are of longitude between the two countries.

In the science of cause and effect, every thing that enters into the composition of either must be allowed its proportion of influence. Investigating therefore, into the cause of this difference, we must take into the calculation the difference of the two systems of government; the hereditary and the representative. Under the hereditary system, it is the government that forms and fashions the political character of the people: In the representative system it is the people that form the character of the government. Their own happiness as citizens, forms the basis of their conduct and the guide of their choice. Now is it more probable that an hereditary government should become corrupt, and corrupt the people by its example, or that a whole people should become corrupt and produce a corrupt government? For the point where the corruption begins becomes the source from whence it afterwards spreads.

While men remained in Europe, the subjects of some hereditary potentate, they had ideas conformable to that condition; but when they arrived in America, they found themselves in possession of a new character, a character of sovereignty; and like converts to a new religion, they became inspired with new principles. Elevated above their former rank, they considered government and public affairs as part of their own concern, for they were to pay the expence, and they watched them with circumspection. They soon found that government was not that complicated thing, enshrouded in mystery, which church and state, to play into each other's hands, had represented it; and that to conduct it with propriety was to conduct it justly. Common sense, common honesty, and civil manners, qualify a man for government; and besides this, put man in a situation, that requires new thinking, and the mind will grow up to it, for like the body it improves by exercise. Man is but a learner all his lifetime.

But whatever be the cause of the difference of character between the people and government of England and those of America, the effect arising from that difference is as distinguishable as the sun from the moon. We see America flourishing in peace, cultivating friendship with all nations, and reducing the public debt and taxes incurred by the revolution. On the contrary we see England almost perpetually in war, or warlike disputes, and her debt and taxes continually increasing. Could we suppose a stranger, who knew nothing of the origin of the two countries, he would, from observation, conclude that America was the old country, experienced and sage, and England the new, eccentric and wild.

Scarcely had England drawn home her troops from America, after the revolutionary war, than she was on the point of plunging herself into a war with Holland, on account of the Stadtholder; then with Russia; then with Spain on account of Nootka cove; and actually with France to prevent her revolution. Scarcely had she made peace with France, and before she had fulfilled her part of the treaty, than she declared war again to avoid fulfilling the treaty. In her treaty of peace with America, she engaged to evacuate the western posts within six months; but having obtained peace, she refused to fulfil the conditions, and kept possession of the posts and embroiled us in an Indian war. In her treaty of peace with France, she engaged to evacuate Malta within three months; but having obtained peace, she refused to evacuate Malta, and began a new war.

All these matters pass before the eyes of the world, who form their own opinion thereon, regardless of what English newspapers may say of France, or French newspapers say of England. The non-fulfilment of treaty is a fact that every body can understand. They reason upon it as they would upon a contract between individuals, and in so doing they reason from a right foundation. The affected pomp and mystification of courts make no alteration in the principle. Had France declared war to compel England to fulfil the treaty, as a man would commence a civil action to compel a delinquent party to fulfil a contract, she would have stood acquitted in the opinion of nations. But that England still holding Malta, should go to war for Malta, is a paradox not easily solved, unless it is supposed that the peace was insidious from the beginning, that it was concluded with the expectation that the military ardour of France would cool, or a new order of things arise, or a national discontent prevail, that would favor a non-execution of the treaty and leave England the arbiter of the fate of Malta.

Something like this, which was like a vision in the clouds, must have been the calculation of the British ministry; for certainly they did not expect the war would take the turn it has. Could they have foreseen and they ought to have foreseen that a declaration of war was the same as sending a challenge to Bonaparte to invade England and make it the seat of war they hardly would have done it unless they were mad; for any event such a war might produce, in a military view, it is England would be the sufferer, unless it terminated in a wife revolution. One of the causes assigned for this declaration of war by the British ministry, was, that Bonaparte had cramped their commerce. If by cramping their commerce is to be understood that of encouraging and extending the commerce of France, he had a right, and it was his duty to do it. The pretension of monopoly belongs to no nation. But to make this one of the causes of war, considering their commerce in consequence of that declaration is now cramped ten times more, is like the case of a foolish man who after losing an eye in fighting, renews the combat to revenge the injury and loses the other eye.

Those who never experienced an invasion by suffering it, which the English people have not, can have but little idea of it. Between the two armies the country will be desolated, wherever the armies are, and that as much by their own army as by the enemy. The farmers on the coast will be the first sufferers, for whether their flock of cattle, corn, &c. be seized by the invading army or driven off, or burnt, by order of their own government, the effect will be the same to them. As to the revenue which has been collected altogether in paper, since the bank stop payment, it will go to destruction the instant an invading army lands! and as to effective government, there can be but little where two armies are contending for victory in a country small as England is.

With respect to the general politics of Europe, the British ministry could not have committed a greater error than to make Malta the ostensible cause of the war; for though Malta is an unproductive rock, and will be an expence to any nation that possesses it, there is not a power in Europe will consent that England should have it. It is a situation capable of annoying and controuling the commerce of all other nations in the Mediterranean; and the conduct of England on the seas, and in the Baltic, has shewn the danger of her possessing Malta. Bonaparte by opposing her claim, has all Europe with him. England by asserting it loses all. Had the English ministry studied for an object that would put them at variance with all nations from the north of Europe to the south, they could not have done it more effectually.

But what is Malta to the people of England compared with the evils and dangers they already suffer in consequence of it. It is their own government that has brought this upon them. Were Burke now living he would be deprived of his exclamation that "the age of chivalry is gone;" for this declaration of war is like a challenge, sent from one knight of the sword to another knight of the sword to fight him on the challenger's ground, and England is staked as the prize.

But though the British ministry began this war for the sake of Malta, they are now artful enough to keep Malta out of sight. Not a word is now said about Malta in any of their parliamentary speeches and messages. The king's speech is silent upon the subject, and the invasion is put in its place, as if the invasion was the cause of the war, and not the consequence of it. This policy is easily seen through. The case is, they went to war without counting the cost or calculating upon events, and they are now obliged to shift the scenes to conceal the disgrace.

If they were disposed to try experiments upon France, they chose for it the worst possible time, as well as the worst possible object. France has now for its chief, the most enterprising and fortunate man, either for deep project or daring execution, the world has known for many ages. Compared with him, there is not a man in the British government, or under its authority, has any chance with him. That he is ambitious the world knows, and he always was so—but he knew where to stop. He had reached the highest point of probable expectation, & having reduced all his enemies to peace, had set himself down to the improvement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce at home, and his conversation with the English ambassador Whitworth, shewed he wished to remain so. In this view of his situation, could any thing be worse policy than to give to satisfied ambition a new object and provoke it into action. Yet this the British ministry have done.

(Concluded in our next.)

Jan. 21, 1804.

taken up by Henon-Violet, living in Woodford, a bay Horse, 6 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, 3 white feet, shod before, some saddle spots, docked and branded on the near shoulder and buttock, we don't know what—appraised to 70 dollars.—Also, a dark bay Mare, 8 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, has a star in her forehead, off hind foot white; docked, but no brand perceivable—appraised to 60 dollars.—Certified under my hand this 9th day of March, 1804.  
Richd. M. Thomas, j. p.

**NOTICE.**

Kentucky Insurance Company.  
THE annual general meeting of the Share-holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office in Lexington, on Monday the second day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the election of a President, four Directors, and five Auditors, pursuant to law, and the ordinances of the corporation.  
By order of the President & Directors.  
W. MACBEAN, Clk.  
Lexington, 18th Feb. 1804.

JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jefferson, Boone, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.  
November 10th, 1803.

REMOVAL.

Maccoun & Telford,

HAVE removed their STORE to the house formerly occupied by Messrs Saml. & Geo. Trotter.  
July 26th, 1803.

Brown & West's Patent WOODEN STILL.

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a Distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of Stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties, or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

FOR SALE,

A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Silver-creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the Mills and Distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.  
ROBERT PORTER.  
Madison county }  
Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }

Madison county }

Oct. 1st, 1803. }









THE COUNTRY RAT,  
A FABLE.

WRITTEN BY A CAROLINIAN.

WITHIN a solitary wood,  
An old deserted building stood;  
Beneath its roof the vermin train,  
Enjoy'd an unmoletted reign.

Far from the noise of towns and strife,  
A Rat there led an easy life;  
He took his meals on dainty fare,  
And walk'd the drowsy delfs of care;  
Or ro'd along the winding floor;  
When o'er the world night's shadows fell,  
He quench'd his thirst and drank his fill;  
The silbert trees that grew beside,  
A trifling store of nuts supplied;  
And his daintier meats should fail,  
On yellow acorns he'd regale;  
A life of such serene repose,  
Who but the happy rustic knows?

One eve when every scene look'd gay,  
He took his lone accustom'd way;  
And walk'd the drowsy delfs of care;  
Or ro'd along the winding floor;  
When o'er the world night's shadows fell,  
He quench'd his thirst and drank his fill;  
The silbert trees that grew beside,  
A trifling store of nuts supplied;  
And his daintier meats should fail,  
On yellow acorns he'd regale;  
A life of such serene repose,  
Who but the happy rustic knows?

Autumn now forensly bright,  
Broke from the east with cheering light;  
The moon within the sky grew pale,  
And mildly blew the morning gale;  
Rous'd from a much disturb'd repose,  
The peering city vermin rose;  
Start'd at the rat with fancy look,  
And into frequent laughter broke;  
Nibble frequent an untaught clown,  
Soon caught the manners of the town;  
Walk'd o'er the garret with an air,  
And learn'd to gaze with vacant stare;  
Could every other fool despise,  
Yet think himself amazing wise.

One night as with his pilf'ring train,  
He sought to rob the hoarded grain;  
And in the silent garret stray'd,  
Where reaps on heaps vast stores were laid;  
Sly was the robber's motions e'er,  
And all his secret thefts e'er;  
Then sudden from the goods among,  
Grinn'd at him poor Nibble sprung;  
For pity now in vain he calls,  
Caught in the fact the plunderer falls!

—Thus when the rude unpolish'd clown,  
First visits the politer town;  
He spies the customs of the place,  
And talks his deck'd with every grace,  
With tophit emulations;  
Struts every where to be admird;  
But soon with crafty rogues link'd in,  
He treads the dangerous paths of sin.  
At length, his country's law defied,  
Before the solemn bench he's tried;  
In vain for mercy now he fights,  
Condemned, he on the gallows dies!

—Thus when the rude unpolish'd clown,  
First visits the politer town;  
He spies the customs of the place,  
And talks his deck'd with every grace,  
With tophit emulations;  
Struts every where to be admird;  
But soon with crafty rogues link'd in,  
He treads the dangerous paths of sin.  
At length, his country's law defied,  
Before the solemn bench he's tried;  
In vain for mercy now he fights,  
Condemned, he on the gallows dies!

Original Anecdote.  
A celebrated Lawyer in this State, riding through a country town, stopped at a cottage to enquire his way;—the old woman of the house told him he must keep on straight for some way, and then turn to the right; but said that the herself was going to pass the road that he must take, and that if he would wait a few moments till she got her horse ready, she would show him the way. "Well," said he, "but company is better than none—make haste." After jogging on 5 or 6 miles, the gentleman asked if they had not yet come to the road that the must take. "Oh yes," said she, "we passed it two or three miles back; but I thought had company better than none, so I kept you along with me!"

FOR SALE.  
A House and Lot.

YING on High and Water streets, in the town of Lexington. The terms may be made known on application to the occupant, or to the subscriber, about four miles from Lexington, near the Fate's Creek Road.

FOR SALE.  
A LOT on Main Street, containing 40 feet front; on which is a log house 18 feet square, a very good horse mill 40 by 32, and a well of water. Also a house and lot on Mulberry Street, containing 32 feet 5 inches front and 128 feet back on Thomas Whitney's back line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the lots.

COTTON YARN,  
A superior quality, for sale at the store of Walker Baylor & Son, Lexington.

Nail Manufactory.  
GEORGE NORTON,  
TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the NAIL MANUFACTORY.

On Main Street, and has on hand a large assortment of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality. SPRIGS, BRADS, &c., which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. A large quantity of BAR IRON of the best quality, from the iron works of Benner and Dorsey, also for sale.

Lexington, January 9, 1804.

Nimrod,  
Notice is hereby given,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Mr. George Hunt's stable, four miles from Lexington, on the Boon's station road, and will be let to mares at the reduced price of Eight Dollars the season, Four the single leap, or Fifteen to ensure a mare to be with foal, and in every instance twenty-five cents to the groom. The leap and groom's money to be paid when the mares are put; the season by the first day of October next, and the insurance when the mares are known to be with foal. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end the last of July. Nimrod is a handsome white, full fifteen hands high, his form has been given up by the best judges in Virginia, to be equal to any horse that ever stood in that state, and his colts more generally approved of, being remarkably handsome, active and generally of good size. No gentleman who wishes to breed from Nimrod can be deceived, as I bro't out two mares with foal by him, and one last spring's colt, which may be seen at his stand. To confirm what I have above asserted of Nimrod as a foal getter, I shall give the following chance, to wit:—Any gentleman who puts a mare and complies with the advertisement, and gets a colt that is not a good one agreeably to the mare, shall have his money returned on demand. Pasturage gratis will be provided for mares from a distance, and great care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN MASON.  
March, 1804.

NIMROD was got by Hart's old imported Medley, his dam the noted running mare old Willis, the dam of the two noted horses Brilliant and Handal. Old Willis was got by the imported old Janus, her dam by Col. John Baylor's imported horse Shock. Nimrod, in '91, won the Hanover town purse, in '92, the New-Glasgow purse. Given under my hand this 20th January 1803.

JOHN THORNTON.  
Hanover County.

We do certify that the famous horse Nimrod, bred by John Thornton, of Hanover, has stood his three last seasons at Tureman Lewis's, Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and think him entitled to the first rank among covering horses, his colts being remarkably handsome, active and generally of good size. Given under our hands this 6th October, 1803.

John A. Billingsly, John S. Johnson, Edmund G. Hill, Benja. Winn, Richard Seak-Sford, Pomfret Waller, George Winn, Richard Johnson, Garland Lively, Wm. Duvert, George Luck, Taverner Winn, Fleming Terrell, John Wiglesworth, Fleming Chiles, Thomas Shirley, Thomas Minor, Lewis Timberlake, John Johnson, Benjamin Waller, John Shirley, Farish Coleman, James Crawford, Tureman Lewis, Taverner Wisdom, Stephen Hackney, Harry Durrett, Larkin S. Holliday, Curtis Waller, George Shirley, Zechariah Shakerford, Harry Goodloe, John W. Shirley.

I have other certificates too tedious to mention, from under gentlemen's hands who have bred from Nimrod in Virginia, which may be seen at his stand, concerning the sales of his colts, and their performance on the turf.

J. M. Jun.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 12. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,  
At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, type your cuts loose.

H. C.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,  
WANT to purchase a quantity of INSPECTED TOBACCO.

At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river, for which they will give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or ALL CASH in nine months. Apply at their store opposite the market-house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1803.

CASH,  
Will be given for TALLOW & CHEESE.

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main Street, Lexington.

A Valuable WORK HORSE, For Sale for Whiskey.

War Department, Feb. 8th, 1804.  
Notice is hereby given,

HAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the department of war, until the eighteenth day of May next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1804, until the 31st day of September 1805, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz:—

First. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Chicago, Fort Wayne, the post on the Miami of the Lakes, and at any place or place, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio, and at any place or places within the Indiana territory, north of the 41st degree of north latitude.

Second. At South West Point, Tellico, Knoxville, Nashville, and within the Cherokee nation between Tennessee and Georgia, and on the Tennessee river, and on the road between said river and Nashville, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Third. At the garrison near Vincennes, on the river Wabash.

Fourth. At Fort Mifflin, near the mouth of the Ohio, Kaskaskias, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Indiana territory, south of the 41st degree of north latitude, (Vincennes excepted.)

Fifth. At St. Louis, New- Madrid, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in Louisiana, north of the settlements on the river Arkansas.

Sixth. At Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas, Natchez, Fort Adams, Fort Stoddard on the Mobile, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, and on the road between Natchez and the Tennessee river, (the post on said river excepted.)

Seventh. At New Orleans, and any place or places on the Mississippi river, below Fort Adams, and at Opelousas, Natchitoches, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in Louisiana, not before mentioned, or provided for.

Separate proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January, 1805, until the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states herein after mentioned, viz:—

Eighth. At Fort Wilkinson, Cockspur Island, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, and on the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek nation.

Ninth. At Charleston, Rocky Mountain, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of South and North Carolina.

Tenth. At Norfolk, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

Eleventh. At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Twelfth. At Fort Mifflin, Pittsburg, Carlisle, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware.

Thirteenth. At Fort Jay, West Point, Albany, Schenectady, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, (Niagara excepted.)

Fourteenth. At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Fifteenth. At Fort Independence, (Boston harbour) and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, (the district of Maine excepted.)

Sixteenth. At Portsmouth, Portland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Hampshire and the district of Maine.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration should be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price for the whole ration.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Chicago for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the Western waters for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the Commandants of fortified places or posts to call for all seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the Commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depreciation of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN,  
secretary of War.

Blanks

Of all kinds for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz.

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, from the Ohio, in a flourishing settlement. 2200 acres along the bank of the river on Red river, branch of Kentucky river. 2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek, Kaskaskias, near the town of that name, grants of the state of Virginia.

Will be sold even by small tracts for the accommodation of the purchasers, one tenth part down, the nine tenths at six or eight years credit, with interest paid annually. For the payment of the interest and for the principals.

For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county, or to William Sudduth Clarke county.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'illin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscribers).

JOHN JORDAN Jun.  
JOHN A. SEITZ.  
Lexington Kentucky,  
January 13, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OPENED A

Tavern,

IN that large frame house, in the town of Winchester, in Clarke county, adjoining the public square, and hitherto occupied by Maj. Robert Clarke, as a store-house; makes use of the convenience of a news-paper to inform the public, that in addition to a large and convenient house, with several remote and private rooms, he has provided himself with good officers, and large and commodious stables, furnished with hay and grain, a good and well chosen assortment of imported and home made liquors, as well as other necessaries for keeping a good house.

GEORGE WEBB.  
March 15th, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD, And for sale by Daniel Bradford, Lexington; E. C. Berry, Frankfort; and John Butts, Louisville, price 15 Cents.

Notes on the Navigation of the Mississippi.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

10th March, 1804.

Americanus,

(A JACK ASS)

WILL stand at my farm, 1 1-4 miles from Lexington, and will cover mares at 8 dollars the season, 4 dollars the leap, or 12 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which may be discharged in hemp, at 4 dollars per cwt. delivered in Lexington, by the last day of November. Attested notes must in all cases be sent with the mares.

Robt. Barr.  
Americanus was got by General Washington's old Jack, out of a Maltese Jennet—He is nearly or quite 13 hands high, rising 5 years old, long and heavy made.

March 16, 1804.

JUST IMPORTED,

And now opening for sale by WILLIAM LEAVY, at his store in Lexington,

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, ON the most reduced terms for cash, confining of the following articles, besides a number of others too tedious to insert: viz.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Superfine, Fine, Coarse & Double milled drabs   | Files and Ruffs   |
| Coatings, Calimercs, Moreens, Durants, Joan's spinning, Bombazines & Wild-bones, Irish Linens, Velvets, Velvetene, Thickets, Fancy & Constitution Cords, Scarlet Cardinals, Dimities, Marcellies, Newell Fashion Toilets, Stripe & plain man's fustins for wallcovering, Luteffings, Mantuas, Serpines, Pelongs and fustins, Nankeens, Calicoes, Chintzes, Plain and figured Cambric, Jaconets, Tanboured, Indes, Book and Lappet Silk, Worsted & Mohair Fluff, Cotton, worsted and silk Hosi, The best Philadelphia made Umbrellas, Leather, Sattinett, Plain, Spangled, Morocco & Kid Mill, Pit, Cross-cut, Halo, Tenon, Dove-tail, and Comps | Cotton, wool, and tow Caros, Anvils, Vices, Steel, Sadlery, Ironmongery and Cutlery, And best London Pew-ter, A general assortment of imported Cut & wrought Nails, Window Glass, together with a very large assortment of Glass, China, and Queens' Ware, Also a number of Law, History, Divinity & School Writing Paper, Slates and morocco Pocket Books, An extensive variety of GROCERIES viz— Imperial, Hyson Chulong, Young Hyson, Hyson, & Bohea, A superior quality of Coffee, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Nutmeg, Alum, Logwood, All kinds of Mattres Trimmings, and Ye Stuffs, Paints and Medicines, &c. &c. &c. |

Wanted Immediately, THREE or FOUR HANDS, TO work in a stone quarry, for which generous wages will be given in Cash and Merchandize. Black men preferred.

John R. Shaw.

Bourbon Circuit—February term 1804.

Jacob Mitchell, complainant, Against Smith's Heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants William Smith, Gui Smith, Peter Coffee, and his wife, Thomas Wilson, and Elizabeth his wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here on the third day of the next May term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state.

A copy. Attest, Tbo. Arnold, C. C. C. C.

Garrard Circuit—February term, 1804.

Robert Henry, complainant, Against Alexander Carns, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of the state, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months, according to law.

A copy. Attest, Benj. Letcher, C. C. C. C.

Garrard Circuit—February term, 1804.

James Guthrie, complainant, Against Alexander Carns, &c. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Carns not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of the state, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months, according to law.

A copy. Attest, Benj. Letcher, C. C. C. C.



## THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove to Woodford, calls upon those indebted to him, to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, to enable him to answer demands against him. Should any persons call in his absence for this purpose, Mr. Dudley or Mr. Davidson, at Dr. Fishback's will settle with them. The balances due Ridgeley and Fishback, Dr. Fishback will receive; and such persons as have accounts against me individually, will leave them with Mr. Dudley or Davidson.

F. RIDGELY.

Jan 20th, 1864.

The celebrated Horse

## TUP,

HAS been lately sold by W. Smalley, to James Garrard jr. John L. Hickman, Willis Field and Eliza Warfield, consequently his stand will be altered; but all engagements and contracts for seasons made by those who thought proper to send mares to him, when he was expected to stand on David's fork, will be considered valid, if the persons with it.

The full blooded English Race Horse,

## Tup,

WILL stand this season, at the farm of James Garrard, jun. three miles from Paris, on Stoner, in Bourbon county; where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse, are discharged from all responsibility as insurers. The season will commence the 27th day of March, and end the 1st day of August. Good pasturage, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis, to all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles—board will be furnished servants that may be sent with mares from a distance, and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London, by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1861, in the American ship Gen. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be superior, as a foal-getter, to any horse in Virginia, whether imported or country bred. Numbers of mares put to the TUP, in Virginia, were put before, to the best horses in that state, and the foals by TUP, were superior in form and activity.

## PEDIGREE.

The bay horse, called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse; his dam by Spectator; his grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Second; great, great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian; great, great, great grand dam by King William's black Barb, out of Christopher Darey's royal mare. Flavia was gotten by the Ferrer's Arabian called Plunder; her dam, miss Euston, by Snap; grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare; great, great grand dam of Highflyer—TUP, in 1798, won a sweepstake of an hundred guineas each at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar.

(Signed,)

JAMES WEATHERBY.

London, January 21, 1862.

## Performance of TUP.

Wednesday, July 9, 1798, New-Market, England—a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers.

Mr. Turner's Colt, by Javalin, out of Flavia (Tup) 1  
Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda, 2  
Mr. W. Aston's Queen James, 3  
Performance of the dam of TUP (Flavia.)

1777, New-Market, 100 guineas each.

Lord Ferrer's Bay Filley Flavia, by his Arabian, 1

Mr. Burlington's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damascus, 2

Lord Ossory's Filly, by his Arabian, 3

Two to one, on Flavia—Extract from the Racing Calendar, for 1777. W. FRAZER.

It is unnecessary to comment on the performances of old Eclipse. It is well known that at an early age he could distance any horse in England; and that it was found necessary, to publicly forbid his running any more, as no horse dare meet him. He afterwards covered at fifty guineas a mare. Javelin was one of his best sons. He covered at ten guineas a mare, and one to the groom. He is sire to some of the best horses on the British turf.

TUP, in his young days, was allowed by the best judges in England to be preferable to an Arabian, having all their sprightliness and elegance of limbs with the great strength of old Eclipse. Flavia at three years old won a sweepstake of a hundred guineas each, four subscribers at New-Market; see racing calendar for 1777, succeeding calendars prove her of high repute as a racer: she was many years kept as a fine brood-mare and was always put to the best horses.

Fall season gratis, to all mares that do not prove with foal, that are put by the season, provided the seasons are paid punctually agreeable to the terms of the advertisement.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Lincoln circuit court, pronounced at the February term thereof, in the year 1864, in a suit in chancery depending in the said court, wherein Nathan Huston and Joseph F. Lewis are complainants, and Spencer Griffin defendant, will be sold, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the herein after mentioned tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, with six per centum per annum interest from the first day of October, 1793, until paid—Four pounds, twelve shillings and six pence—and the sum of one hundred and fifty-three pounds, with interest thereon, after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 20th day of July, 1799, until paid; being the sums decreed to be paid to the said complainants. The times and places of sale are as follows to wit.—The tract of land lying in Lincoln county, called and known by the name of English's station, as comprised in a deed from Lucas Sullivan to the said Spencer Griffin, and in a mortgage from the defendant to the complainants, will be sold on the premises, on the 13th day of April ensuing the date hereof. And the following tracts will be sold at the door of the court-house of Lincoln county, in Stanford on the 14th day of April aforesaid, to wit.—The tract of Land whereon George Nokes resides, in Lincoln county, as described and bounded in a deed from Edward West to Spencer Griffin, containing two hundred acres, more or less. Two hundred acres on the waters of Rough creek, as described in a deed from Robert Dobson, to the said Spencer Griffin, dated the 10th day of July, 1798. Two thousand two hundred acres lying on Brush creek, a branch of Green river, being the part of the tract not sold, which was sold and conveyed by James Cravens to the said Spencer Griffin. Six hundred and twenty-six acres on Richland creek, Knox county, to include Linam's lick, being the part of a 750 acre tract which Spencer Griffin bought from Thomas Carneal, as attorney in fact for John Harvey. The whole of which tracts were conveyed by the said Spencer Griffin to the said Nathan Huston & Joseph F. Lewis, by deed of mortgage, dated the 20th of July, 1799. The said lands to be sold for ready money; and the sale on each day to commence at twelve of the clock.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Commissioner under the decree. March 10, 1864.

The celebrated, imported, and real bred Hunter,

## Paymaster,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season, at my stable in Lexington, at the reduced price of 15 dollars the season, the money to be paid by the 1st day of September; 25 dollars to insure a foal, the money to be refunded provided the mare proves not to have been with foal, if the mare remains the property of the person who puts her to the horse; 10 dollars the leap, paid at the stable door. Any gentleman's mare that is put by the season, and does not prove to be with foal, shall have the liberty of sending her gratis next season. Attested notes will be required with the mares in all cases where the money is not paid. Mr. Peter Lott, who has the direction and management of the horse, will pay particular attention to any mares sent to him; an extensive pasture under good fence, and well watered, is provided, and will be furnished gratis to mares sent from a distance, and may be grain fed at 3s. per week. All accidents and escapes to be at the risk of their owners.

## PAYMASTER

Was imported from England by Mr. Rylander of New-York, is a beautiful blood bay, well marked, 16 hands high, rising 9 years old, and for figure, bone, strength, action, carriage, and movement, he is equal to any horse on the continent; and his character as a good and sure foal getter, stands high.

## PEDIGREE.

He was got by Paymaster, who was got by Homer, Homer was got by Old Paymaster, his dam by the Damascus Arabian, who was the sire of Mr. March's Signal, who won 7 times out of 8, at New-Market; and was also the sire of Mr. Vernon's Flush, who won 3 times out of 4, at New-Market, and of several others, which have produced excellent racers—Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, by Antonius, who won 700 guineas at New-Market, in 1775, when 6 started—Paymaster's dam was got by Snake, his grand dam by old Traveller.

JOHN W. HUNT.

March 10, 1864.

The full blooded Horse

## Young Baronet,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Walter Carr's on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington, and will be let to mares at Sixty Dollars the season, which may be paid in merchantable Wheat, at the Lexington cash price, delivered at my mill, at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or crop Tobacco at the market price, at any inspection on the Kentucky river, provided they are delivered between the 15th November and 20th of January; or may be discharged by paying Twelve Dollars cash, in the season—or Ten Dollars when the mare is put, and Seven Dollars the single leap, to be paid in hand—to insure a mare with foal, Twenty Dollars; every sixth mare will be given in. The season commences the 10th of March, and ends the 15th July.

## BARONET,

Is a thorough bred horse, full 15 hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour, five years old this spring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal, if not superior, to any horse ever imported—old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart. and got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snapp, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab; great great grand dam by Flying-Childers, out of a Confederate Filley—she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan—Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair, her grand dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delancey; Wild-Dair became so famous that he was returned to England.

## PERFORMANCE.

Old Baronet at 3 years old, won the Catterick sweepstake of 90 guineas, beating Tendem, Paymaster, Kinlock, and several others.—The next time he started, won a £50 plate.—The following year, beat Windlestone a match for 500 guineas (or 2330 dollars) and won a £50 plate, at New-Market, beating Tamerlane, Seducer, Africh, Hutchinson and Revis, after which he was sold to his royal highness the prince of Wales. Baronet when 6 years old won the great Oatland stakes of 4100 guineas (or 19,

133 dolls.) when 19 horses started a month which were Express, Elcape, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c.

Good pasture, and good attendance to mares coming from a distance, and if required, will be corn-fed, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ELISHA J. WINTER.

Lexington, March 1, 1864.

The celebrated English Stallion, FORRESTER.

FORRESTER will stand the season of 1864, which will begin the 20th of March, and end the 30th of July, at my farm, in Garrard county, about one mile from Lancaster, and near the road leading to Standford, and will be put to mares at his usual VERY LOW terms, viz.—Fifteen Dollars the season, which may be discharged any time within the season, by the payment of TEN DOLLARS—Five Dollars Cash, paid down, the leap; or Twenty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned, should the not prove fo, provided the mare shall remain the property of the person who sent her to the horse.—TWENTY DOLLARS CASH, for insurance; or an attested note for fifteen Dollars the season, payable by the 1st of September, 1864. (which note, however, may be discharged by TEN DOLLARS DURING the season) to be sent with each mare, not paid for by the leap.

FORRESTER is a FULL BLOOD-ED HORSE being got by MAGOG, his dam, a FORRESTER mare; both of which horses were well known on the TURF in England, as may be seen on inspecting their Racing Calendar—is a beautiful gray, about sixteen hands high, and for SPEED, POWER and BOTTOM as a Stag and Fox-Hunter, (which, though of the first racing blood, he was long kept for) was probably NEVER EXCELLED in any country in the world. Forrester's stock in Old England, where he stood three seasons, were in very high esteem—his colts in Kentucky, where he has also made three seasons (one near Paris, and two adjoining Lexington)—for SYMMETRY, BONE and ACTION, it is presumed STAND UNRIVALED in ANY PART OF AMERICA.

FORRESTER was imported by Dr. Thomas Champney, at whose stable he made his two last seasons. EXTENSIVE grass pasture will be furnished GRATIS, for all mares that come a distance, and due attention paid to them, but accidents or escapes must be risked by their owners—They can be well fed with corn if required at three shillings per week.

JOHN BUFORD.

March 20th, 1864.

N. B. It was intended to publish a list of Forrester's yearling colts (and such a one may be seen at Doctor Thos. Champney's,) by any one wishing to take a tour to view them; but the season, ready to begin when his stand was fixed at my stable, it has been this year omitted—six of his colts, nearest my plantation, are Col. Shelby's and Mr. Yeifer's, in Mercer—two at Capt. Rhodes's, in Madison, and two at Mr. Joseph Utman's, only one mile from Lancaster—Those six yearling and two years old colts, will fully prove Forrester a SURE foal-getter—most, if not ALL of them being produced from a single leap; and also, serve as a specimen what sort of colts those who put mares to Forrester, may expect to have from this most EXTRAORDINARY ENGLISH HORSE.—Mr. Utman has kindly promised to shew his two colts, at Garrard April court, where Forrester may also be seen.

J. B.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from crediting, or in any manner dealing with my wife MARY; as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

FORBES DEVERS.

February 15, 1864.

3w

Political, Commercial and Moral

REFLECTIONS,

On the late cession of

LOUISIANA

To the United States.

By ALLAN B. MACHENAR.

For sale at this office.



